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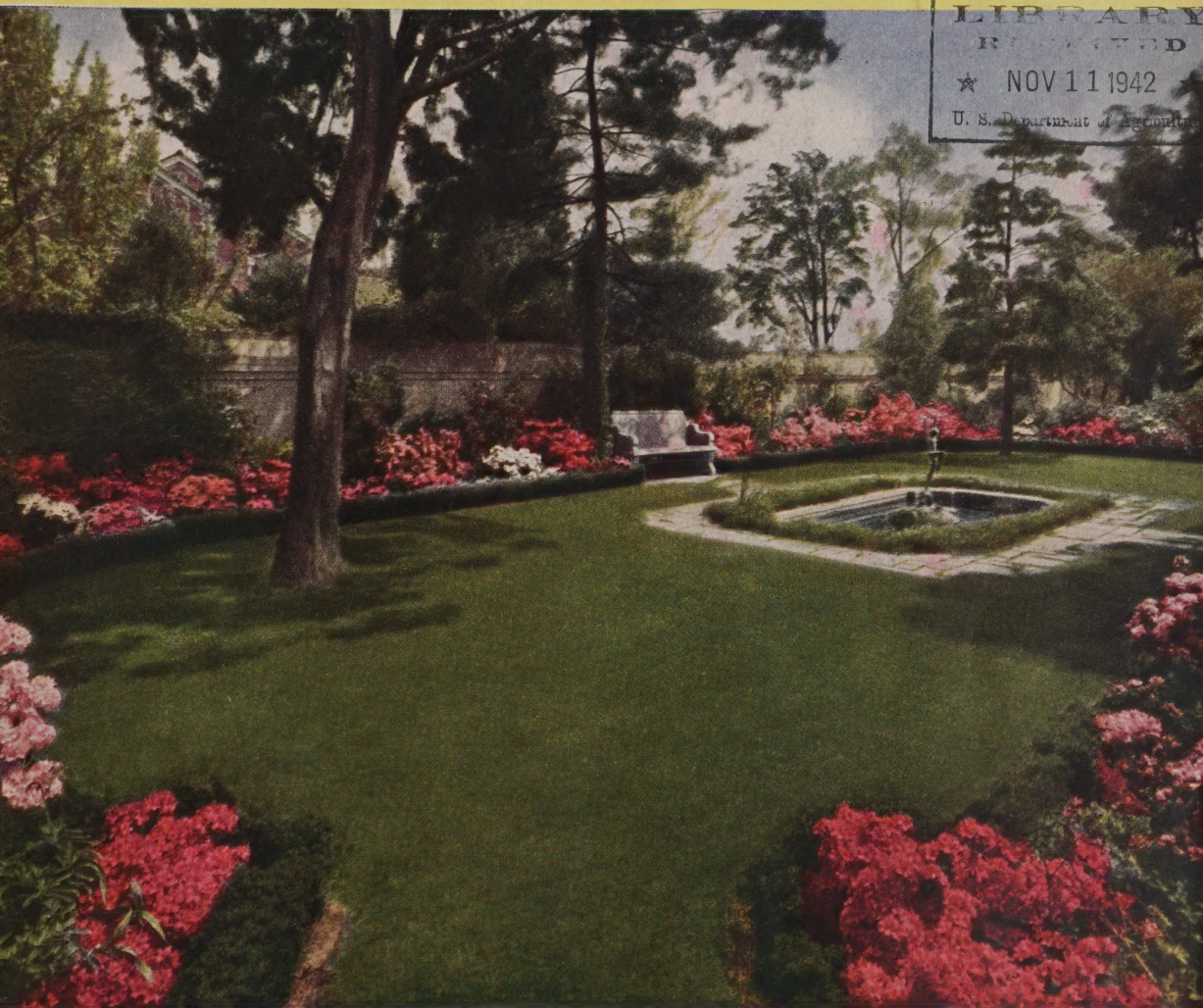
The Planter's Guide

1942

FOR THE SOUTHLAND

1943

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**FRUITS FOR FOOD
FLOWERS FOR COURAGE**

WIGHT NURSERIES • CAIRO, GEORGIA

In these Trying Days

Let Wight Help You Garden for Victory . . .

VICTORY Gardens are being urged throughout the land, that we may produce more food for ourselves and our allies, more flowers to lend us courage. America at war is a nation of gardeners . . . growing things that will contribute in some small way to our war effort.

Let Wight help you with your Victory Garden! For fifty-six years Wight Nurseries have been growing trees and plants for Southern gardens . . . fifty-six years spent in making our Southland more fruitful and more beautiful.

The benefit of these long years goes into the selection of the plant material listed in this catalogue. All of it has been thoroughly tested and found desirable and satisfactory in the South. All the trees and plants listed have been grown with the care and skill that only long years of experience can give. For best results, plant your Victory Garden with Wight-grown trees and plants! Well grown, true to name, and reasonably priced, they will give you good results.

The sooner your order is placed, the better can the nursery take care of your requirements. Early ordering assures you of the best stock obtainable, and better results in your home grounds.

Wherever you live, whether in town or country, you contribute to the war effort when you have a home orchard. Home orchards are important for the diversion and relaxation that they supply, as well as for the food they produce.

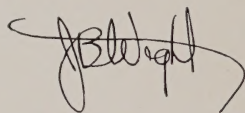
Wight's fruit and nut trees will give you maximum satisfaction in your home orchard. Make your selection to suit your space, but plan it to give the most food and widest variety of fruits. A home orchard of Wight trees will pay real dividends, both in fruit and in pleasure.

When the Boys Come Home . . .

You'll want your home grounds attractive. You'll want home to look better to them than ever before. These Wight-grown trees and plants will help you do the job. They'll provide the proper setting for a more attractive home. All are reasonably priced, and will thrive with a minimum of care.

November 1, 1942

Sincerely yours,



WIGHT NURSERIES

CAIRO · GEORGIA



EVERY HOME, whether on a city lot or in the country, should have a few Pecan trees planted around it. They provide excellent shade and will add beauty to any planting. With practically no care, compared to orchard plantings, Pecan trees will grow and thrive around the home. In addition to their beauty, they will produce bountiful crops of nuts.

A number of homes in Cairo are getting sufficient revenue from a few Pecan trees planted about the house and garden to pay all taxes on the property. We will gladly select the varieties which will give best results in your section.



PECAN TREES

*are beautiful and
profitable*



The Ideal Tree to plant
around the home



Pecan Tree, showing cover-crop between trees

PECANS *for Profit*



FOR the thoughtful, careful farmer or orchardist, Pecans still stand at or near the head of the list of profitable tree crops. Many owners of Pecan trees have neglected them and wondered why they have not had good returns, but the grower who intelligently cares for his groves, and gives them their proper requirements, finds his Pecan trees one of the most profitable investments he ever made. The average farmer will still be content with growing cotton and corn, and his land will be worth no more after it has grown these for a hundred years. But the progressive farmer is looking for a crop that will increase the value of his land and give him larger returns each year that the farm is worked.

We are in our fifty-sixth year as growers of Pecan nuts and Pecan nursery stock. We have had wide experience in every phase of the industry. The knowledge gained from this experience is available to our customers, and we will be glad to send you such information free on request.

Many progressive farmers are planting a portion of their farms to Pecan orchards. Past experience has shown them that a well-cared-for Pecan orchard offers surer and higher returns than any other tree crop they can grow.

After years of trial we have discovered the best stock on which to bud Pecan trees in order to grow a vigorous and productive orchard. Our trees are all grown on this stock. Many orchards set with inferior (slow-growing) trees in the past have been doomed to failure. A runt in the nursery generally proves to be a dwarf in the orchard. We send out no tree that we would not be willing to set out in our own orchards.

(1) Schley

(2) Stuart

(3) Curtis

(4) Pabst





Diversify—Increase Your Income with Wight's Pecan Trees

PECAN nuts are one of the older horticultural crops of the South. Since 1887 Wight Nurseries have been Pecan orchardists, and many others have grown Pecans almost as long. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has long had experiment stations devoted solely to the study of Pecan culture. The long experience of commercial growers and the excellent work of the experiment stations have resulted in a wealth of information available to Pecan growers. Insects and fungous diseases have been thoroughly studied, and effective controls developed. The most satisfactory varieties for the various sections have been found.

This vast fund of information is available to all growers, and reduces to a minimum the chances of

failure because of lack of information or misinformation. That is just another reason why Pecan growing is still at the head of the list of profitable commercial crops for the South.

We are proud of our part in the building of the Pecan industry. We are equally anxious to serve future growers in the establishment of profitable Pecan orchards. Call on us!

Many are the successful Pecan orchards planted exclusively with Wight's trees. Insure the very best results by using the best Pecan trees—Wight trees. Even though they may cost you a few cents more per tree, they will prove their additional worth when they come into bearing. Plant Wight trees and you plant the best.

"Please accept my thanks for the best trees I have ever been able to secure. No trouble to sell a customer trees like you sent me."

—R. R. C., Tennessee.

"The Pecan trees you sent me some time ago were the nicest I have bought."—J. M. T., Georgia. "The trees came in the best condition I ever received any. You certainly packed them well, and I appreciate that and all your kindness very much."—W. C. F., South Carolina.

"I received my plants . . . in perfect condition. I am delighted with them, as they are by far the nicest I have had in some time."—J. D., Georgia.

"The Pecan trees I bought from you last fall are all living and have made the best growth of any trees I ever bought. They were the first budded trees of Pecans that I ever bought—no more grafted trees for me. I will want to buy a few more this fall."—A. P., Arkansas.

"I want to compliment you on those fine trees you shipped me in my first shipment for this season. I have sold nursery stock for four years for the world's largest nurseries, and other small nurseries. You have shipped me finer trees than I have been able to get elsewhere."

—J. R. B., Georgia.

"I want to compliment you on your nursery stock. Your Pecan trees are the finest I have seen from any nursery."—P. E., North Carolina.

WIGHT NURSERIES • CAIRO, GEORGIA



Cultivation and care will produce a grove like this in a few years

Pecan Nursery Features

The success of the orchard is determined by the character of the transplanted tree. A runt in the nursery never grows into a giant in the orchard. It is, therefore, important to begin with the best obtainable nursery stock. The following distinctive features characterize our nursery practice.



2 1/2-year-old Pecan Tree

1. The stock determines, to a great extent, the vigor and fruitfulness of the future orchard. We have found what seems to be the best for this purpose, a budded variety which produces an exceptionally strong and prolific orchard tree. These nuts are used in growing stocks for budding purposes.

2. Our trees are not dug and "heeled in" to await a customer. This and other precautions account for the promptness with which they generally grow off when carefully transplanted.

3. While well grown, our nursery trees are not over-stimulated by applications of excessive quantities of fertilizers.

4. To transplant successfully, a Pecan tree should have a good lateral root system. Trees grown on sandy soil usually have an abnormally large tap-root with few well-developed laterals. Being grown on a stiffer soil than that generally used for growing Pecan trees, our nursery stock is the equal of any and superior to most.

5. A tree with an older root than 4 years (most of our trees have 3-year roots) is never sent out. If a tree hasn't sufficient vigor by that time to be marketable, it is dug up and burned. The setting of dwarfish trees with roots 5 to 6 years old accounts for the failure of many Pecan orchards.

6. The experience of most orchardists is that a budded tree is better than a grafted one. In particular it is less subject to winter-killing. This being the case, we have entirely discarded grafting. The chief reason why many nurserymen still adhere to grafting is that a tree can be grown more cheaply by grafting than by budding.

Our first aim is to produce trees that will give satisfaction when transferred to the orchard, and then to sell them at reasonable prices.

HERE ARE OUR VARIETIES AND PRICES

We are testing about forty of the most promising varieties of Pecans. The following we consider among the best of these :

Brooks. Promising new variety with excellent cracking qualities. Although small, it is a heavy producer, resistant to disease. Supply of trees limited.

Curtis. A very thin-shelled nut with sweet meat of excellent flavor. An old variety which has quite recently come back into favor. Supply of trees limited.

Desirable. Large nut of delicious flavor. Originated 1915-20 in Mississippi, but lost until discovered some years later by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Excellent cracking and separating quality. Early and prolific bearer. Supply limited.

Farley. A new variety highly recommended by Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station. Vigorous and prolific. Early bearer; disease-resistant. Nut medium sized, round, well filled. A plump kernel, high in oil content, makes it a good cracker. Supply of trees limited.

Moneymaker. An early and prolific bearer and a healthy, vigorous grower. It is proving a very profitable commercial variety.

Moore. Nut of medium size. A vigorous healthy grower and very early and prolific bearer.

Nelson. Probably the largest Pecan grown. It is a strong, vigorous grower and an early and abundant bearer. Thick-shelled.

Pabst. A safe nut to plant. While not quite as large as some, it is a good bearer and one can hardly make a mistake in setting it.

Schley. This variety is placed by some at the head of the list. It is a large, thin-shelled nut of fine flavor and is well filled with meat. Liable to scab near the coast. In quality of meat and thinness of shell it is surpassed by no other variety.

Stuart. An old favorite that has been widely tested. This is a variety that can be planted with safety and succeeds over a wider territory than probably any other kind.

Success. A Pecan of fine flavor. Originating in Mississippi, it has been widely disseminated during the last few years.

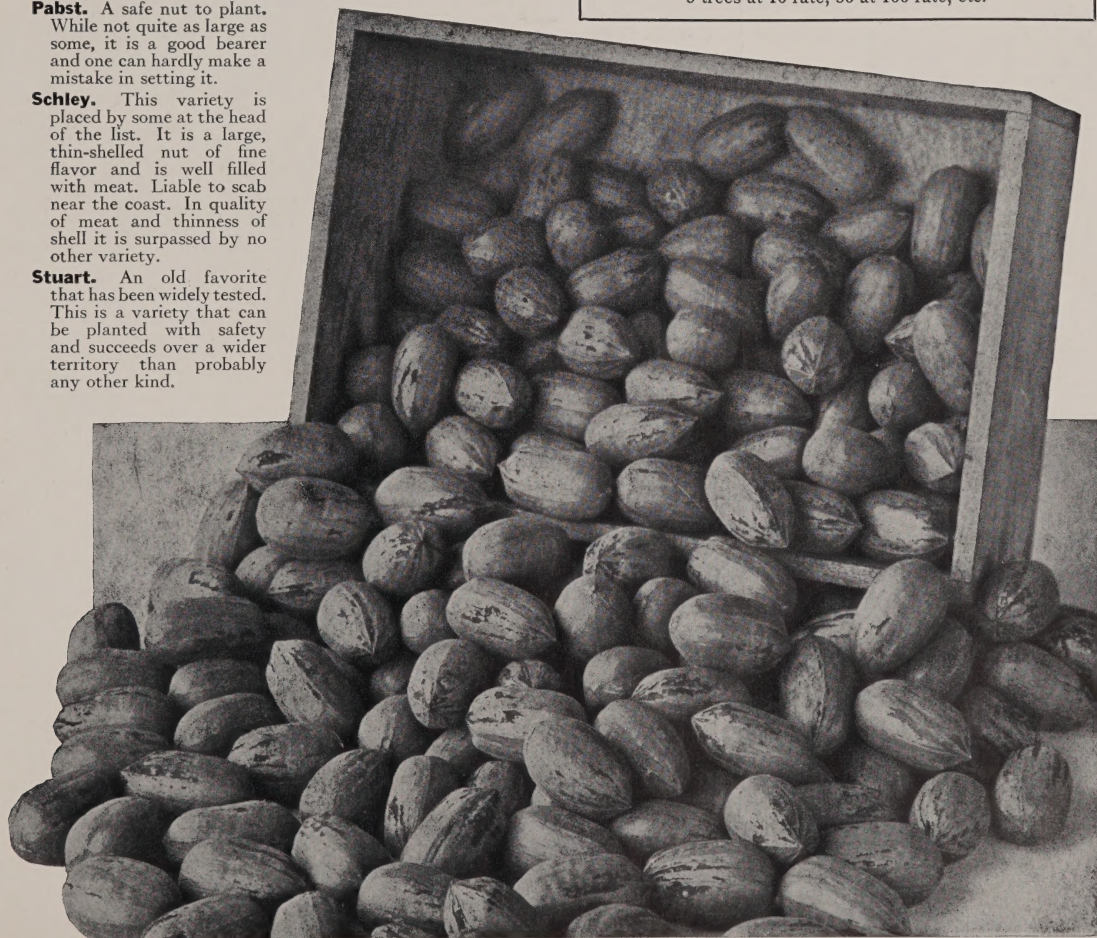
Teche. Another old variety which popular demand has brought back into nursery production. A medium-sized, prolific variety of good quality. Most popular variety in the Albany, Ga., section. Supply of trees limited.

SELECTED SEEDLINGS. We offer a small quantity of trees budded from selected seedlings. While we do not recommend planting these trees in quantity, a few in your orchard for testing is desirable. Quantity limited.

PECAN PRICES—Order Today

Grade	Each	Each 10 lots	Each 100 lots
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 85	\$0 80	\$0 75
3 to 4 ft.	90	85	80
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	95	90
5 to 6 ft.	1 20	1 15	1 10
6 to 7 ft.	1 30	1 25	1 20
7 to 8 ft.	1 50	1 45	1 40
8 to 10 ft.	1 70	1 65	1 60

5 trees at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, etc.



PAPER-SHELL PECANS

FRUIT TREES

PEACHES for PROFIT

Our Trees Are Sure to Grow

Carman. Large; creamy white, tinged red. Freestone. June 20.

Chinese Cling. Very large; creamy white, mottled carmine; flesh fine-grained. Clingstone. July 20 to August.

Early Rose. Because of its excellent keeping and shipping qualities, this is an important and very desirable early Peach. Medium size; highly colored. May 20 to June 10.

Elberta. Probably best known of all Peaches. Very large; yellow skin with red cheek; flesh yellow and juicy. No orchard should be without this variety. Middle of July.

Georgia Belle. Large; showy; clear creamy white, tinted red; flesh white and firm, excellent quality. Freestone. July 1 to 15.

Hiley. Large; red cheeks; flesh white, red at pit. Freestone. June 20.

J. H. Hale. Late. Fruit large, deep red; flesh yellow. Freestone. Very fine.

Mayflower. Earliest Peach known, although a late bloomer. Medium size; entirely covered with red. Good shipper. May 15 to June 1.

ALL VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
June buds, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$25 00
1-year, 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 50	30 00

Write for special prices in quantity

Some Hints for the Culture of Peaches

Plant 1-year-old trees about 18 x 18 feet. Prune severely, cutting back 18 to 24 inches to form a balanced, low, compact head. The following spring cut away all but three well-distributed branches. The annual pruning should consist of cutting off about one-third of the last year's growth. Don't let the branches get too long as their weight will split the tree's trunk. Dehorning is done only when there has been a bad winter freeze.



Georgia Belle Peach

PEARS

The number of varieties of Pears that can be satisfactorily grown in the South has been greatly reduced in recent years due to the high susceptibility of most varieties to blight. The chief effort in recent Pear culture has been the introduction of blight-resistant varieties; a number of these are being tested now, and some may prove valuable.

Pineapple. The blight-resistant qualities of this Pear make it in great demand as an orchard tree in the South. A vigorous grower and unusually heavy and regular bearer. The fruit is large and attractive; flesh coarse, juicy. It makes an excellent canning and preserving Pear. Ripens during August and September.

Kieffer. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow; flesh brittle and juicy. Good-quality fruit maturing in September and October. Trees vigorous and prolific.

Above 2 varieties:	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 55	\$4 50	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.	65	5 50	50 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00	55 00
5 to 6 ft.	85	7 00	65 00
6 to 8 ft., branched (2 yr.)	1 00	9 00	85 00
12 to 15 ft., heavy	4 00	30 00	

Harper. New variety originating in southern Georgia. This description of the original tree is given by its owner: "Chance seedling about 15 years old; no blight; heavy bearer, and equal in quality to Bartlett; very juicy and good keeper with no hard core in center; 3 or 4 seeds; skin russet color."

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	
3 to 4 ft.	85	
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	
5 to 6 ft.	1 10	
5 to 6 ft., branched.	1 25	

Baldwin. A blight-resistant new Pear of good flavor originating in Baldwin County, Alabama. Vigorous grower, ripening in August. Decidedly superior to any other blight-resistant varieties fruited here. An introduction which is unusually promising.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 80	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft.	90	8 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 10	10 00
6 to 8 ft., branched.	1 25	11 50

SPECIAL READING MATTER

We have special reading matter on several subjects which gives fuller information than can be given in this catalogue. Among these are the following, any of which will be furnished on request: "Some Questions Answered in Regard to Pecan Trees," "The Tung Oil Nut Tree: A Brief Statement of Facts," "Satsumas."



Baldwin Pear

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Japanese Persimmons naturally do not make a heavy root system, and should be very carefully transplanted. Cutting back the top severely is, in many cases, desirable. The beauty of the fruit, and its excellent quality, more than offset the care required to make them live.

Fuyugaki. Tree vigorous, upright grower. Fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened; skin smooth, tough; color reddish yellow; flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor. Bears young. Non-astringent; can be eaten while still hard; may be peeled and eaten like an apple.

Gailey. Recommended for its staminate flowers for pollenizing and not for its fruit. Fruit small; skin dull red; flesh dark about the seeds, meaty, juicy. Should be in every planting.

Tamopan. A Chinese variety of special merit. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing; color beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough.

Tane-Nashi. The best-known and probably the most popular variety. Large to very large, roundish, conical, pointed; skin light yellow, changing to deep red. Quality very fine. The leading market variety.

Triumph. Excellent quality; medium sized. Skin red, flesh yellow. Midseason to late.

ALL VARIETIES

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 65	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	85	7 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00



**SATSUMA
ORANGES**
See page 10



NIAGARA GRAPES
See page 10

Baskets of Satisfaction for Home Orchard Owners

Imagine a morning walk in the garden, plucking fresh Peaches, or Grapes, or Satsumas, and filling your basket with the luscious fruit. It's more than satisfaction—it's pleasure and profit combined; it's pride in the trees and in your skill as a fruit-grower. Make your selection of fruits from pages 8, 9, and 10, and begin your home orchard this season. Fresh fruit from your own home orchard is a never-ending source of pleasure, and provides an unexcelled source of canned and preserved fruits for winter use. Wight-grown fruit trees are the best that can be had.

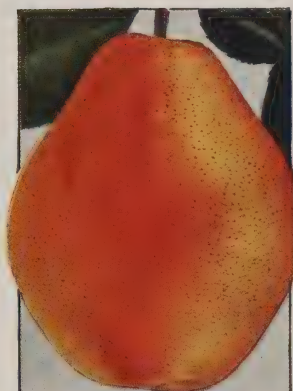


**FUYUGAKI
PERSIMMON**

See page 8



BLUEBERRIES. *See page 10*



KIEFFER PEAR
See page 8



CELESTE FIGS. *See page 10*



BURBANK PLUMS. *See page 10*



ELBERTA PEACH
See page 8

PLUMS

Plum trees should be planted 15 to 25 feet apart each way. They are desirable in poultry-yards as the nitrogenous fertilizer furnished by the chicken manure seems to be just what the trees need; also, the fowls clean up the curculio that attack the fruit.

Burbank. Very large; skin clear rich red, showing yellow dots; flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty. See illustration page 9.

Red June. Medium to large, deep vermilion-red fruit; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid. Vigorous grower. Prolific. June.

Kelsey's Japan. Very large, heart-shaped, greenish yellow fruit, sometimes spotted red. Vigorous grower; prolific bearer; good quality. July.

Prices of above three varieties:

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 70	\$6 50

Winesap. A very thrifty grower. Fruit deep red when half ripe, blending into dark purple as it ripens; juicy; cling; very large—some specimens reach a diameter of 2½ inches. Sweet-acid when ripe, with slight tang. One of the best keepers and shippers. July 1 to 15.

Methley. Large, firm, red-fleshed, good shipper. Pronounced, by those who have tested it, the best Plum grown.

Plum S. P. I. 47935. An unnamed introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this Plum has been highly recommended to us by one of the State Experiment Stations which gives this information on it: "S. P. I. 47935 Plum resembles that of the Winesap but when full ripe it is a bit darker red in color and sweeter in taste. Except when the cold weather killed all Plum buds (in latitude of middle Georgia) the S. P. I. tree has produced exceptionally large crops. Tree is vigorous and has been bearing several years. It is seemingly affected but little by dry weather."

Prices of above three varieties:

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$7 00
5 to 6 ft.	85	8 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	9 00
2-yr., heavy.	1 25	10 00

POMEGRANATE

An attractive large shrub, desirable both for its foliage and delicious fruit maturing in late summer.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft.	75	7 00

GRAPES

Although the Bunch Grape is not native of the South, with proper care it gives excellent results. Vines should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart and trained on a three-vine trellis.

Beacon. Fruit dark purple, almost black, and borne in large clusters. A strong-growing, early-ripening Grape of good quality. One of the best and longest lived Grapes for the Lower South.

Concord. Blue-black. Vigorous grower and heavy bearer. An old favorite.

GRAPES, continued

Delaware. Small to medium-sized bunches of small pink fruits. In quality one of the best.

Niagara. Large bunches of good-sized white fruits. Attractive market variety.

Prices of preceding four varieties:

	Each	10	100
2-year.	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00

The Muscadine group of Grapes is native to the South; they are old favorites. They are well adapted to soil and climate and need no introduction to the South. Muscadine vines are generally trained on overhead trellises and are spaced 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Scuppernong (Muscadine). Well known in the South. Large berries, seldom more than 8 to 10 in a cluster; thick brown skin; pulpy flesh, very vinous, sweet. Peculiar musky aroma. Prolific.

Thomas. Fruit large, purple, thick skin, borne in clusters like Scuppernong. Fruit has a peculiar tang which is very delightful. A very desirable arbor Grape.

Prices of above two varieties:

	Each	10	100
No. 1.	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00

FIGS

Fig trees may be planted as close together as 10 to 12 feet, and require very little cultivation. Cultivation should always be shallow as the roots are close to the surface. Figs seem to do best when their roots can run under buildings. Both varieties we list are very hardy.

Brown Turkey. Medium to large, yellowish brown; pulp tender, rich and of finest quality. Fruit borne on long stems, allowing it to hang blossom end down at maturity.

Celeste. Fruit is of medium size with thin pale violet skin and firm, juicy, rich and sweet flesh. Tree strong grower and reliable bearer. Hardest of all.

Both Varieties:

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 50

BERRIES

Blueberry. A native of the South, the Blueberry has, in recent years, been grown commercially in northern Florida. The fruit is medium to large, dark purple and begins ripening about June 1, extending into August.

	Each	10
1-yr. plants.	\$0 30	\$2 50

YOUNGBERRY

Acme Thornless. Berries large to very large, dark purple to jet-black. Ripens early. Vigorous thornless vines make ease of handling. Grow on trellises 6 to 7 feet apart in rows 8 to 9 feet apart. Should be in your Victory Garden.

1 plant.	\$0 50
3 plants.	70
6 plants.	1 00
12 plants.	1 65
25 plants.	2 75

Youngberry. Same as above, but vines have thorns.

	Each	10
Strong rooted tips.	\$0 20	\$1 00

CITRUS FRUITS

At Wight Nurseries we have producing trees of Satsuma Oranges, Kumquats, Duncan Grapefruit, Meyer Lemon, and Citrangequat.

We do not recommend planting Citrus fruits north of the latitude of Albany, Ga. (Florida laws do not permit the introduction of Citrus trees from outside that state.)

Our Citrus fruits are budded on hardy *Citrus trifoliata*, and should come into bearing from two to three years after transplanting. Success with Citrus depends on well-drained soil. The trees should be kept free from insect pests, by spraying two to four times each season. A hand spray pump is sufficient for this purpose. A southern exposure is best for all members of the orange family in that this gives them air drainage to the south.

Owari Satsuma

Begins bearing very young and is among the most deliciously flavored of Citrus fruits. Flesh tender, juicy, fine grained, sweet and delicious with a peculiarly agreeable flavor. The fruit ripens early in October through November. Satsumas can be raised satisfactorily in the back yard.

By careful selection of buds in our own producing groves, we have built up a hardy strain of especially fine quality. See illustration, page 9.

Each 10 100

1-yr. bare root. \$0 60 \$5 00 \$45 00

2-yr. bare root. 75 6 00 50 00

3-yr. bare root. 1 00 8 00 60 00

Calamondin

A small Citrus fruit, 1½ inches in diameter, orange-red color. Along with Kumquats, probably the most ornamental of the hardy Citrus group. Fruit makes excellent marmalade. \$1 each.

Duncan Grapefruit

Hardest of the Grapefruit. Fruit large, juicy. 1-yr. buds, 50 cts. each; 2-yr. buds \$1 each; 3-yr. buds, \$1.50 each.

Meyer Lemon

This hardy Lemon was found in the Orient many years ago by Dr. Meyer, explorer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been named for him. We have matured this fruit in the open ground for the last several years. Is considered superior to other Lemons. We offer this only in limited quantities. \$1 each.

Ichiang Lemon

Very similar to Meyer Lemon, but perhaps a little more hardy. \$1 each.

Kumquat

This is the smallest of the edible Citrus fruits grown in the northern part of the citrus-growing region. The Kumquat is a sweet-skinned orange, and makes a choice fruit for desserts, jellies, jams, preserves, and marmalades. The trees are hardy, bear enormous yields, and never miss a crop.

Nagami. Fruit oblong.

Meiwa. Fruit large, round.

Marumi. Fruit small, round.

1-yr. plants, 75 cts. each; 2-yr., \$1 each
3-yr., heavy, \$1.50 each.

Prospective fruit-growers are invited to visit our nurseries and inspect the trees and plants. If this is not convenient, write us; we will be glad to assist you.

TUNG OIL—A Wartime Necessity

ALEURITES FORDI

The Chinese Tung-Oil Tree was introduced into this country from China by the U. S. Department of Agriculture about 30 years ago. It is valuable for its oil, which is used in paints, varnishes, and lacquers, and in a rapidly increasing number of commercial products.

Tung Oil is the only horticultural product on the Government list of "critical material," and is vitally important in the war effort. American Tung growers are being urged to take the best possible care of their orchards, so that a maximum of oil will be available to the U. S. Government.

Prices of whole dry fruit at the thirteen U. S. Tung mills ranged last season from \$85 to \$100 per ton. This gave a handsome return to the growers who are taking good care of their orchards. Considering the ease and economy with which this crop can be produced, there is not a more promising tree crop for the South.

Beginning at the Atlantic seaboard in Georgia, the principal Tung-oil territory extends west through north and middle Florida, the southern third of the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, into Gulf coastal Texas. All lands in this

area are not adapted to Tung production, so sites for Tung culture should be selected with the greatest care.



A 7-year-old Fairchild Tung-Oil Tree growing at Wight's Nurseries, Cairo, Georgia

Fairchild. This vigorous, highly productive variety of Tung originating here in Cairo, and named for the father of the

American Tung industry, Dr. David Fairchild, has been tested at Cairo in a budded orchard for seven years with excellent results.

The tree is a vigorous, symmetrical, and regular bearer. Outstanding in its ability to bear a heavy crop of fruit and at the same time produce a large number of terminals for the following year's crop.

Fruit is small, borne in clusters, with very thin husk, giving high proportion of meats to whole fruit. Oil content of whole dry fruit more than 25 per cent, from which commercial mills should recover 21 per cent. Our experimental orchard, six years old, produced last season 2260 pounds of whole dry fruit per acre.

After thoroughly testing the Fairchild variety, we can recommend it without reservation for planting throughout the Tung-Oil territory. Offered only as one-year budded tops on two-year-old roots.

All Fairchild trees will be cut back to 30 inches before shipment.

Prices: 1-yr. buds, 3 to 5 feet, \$1 each; \$7.50 for 10; \$50 per 100.

SELECTED SEEDLINGS

Grown from seed, carefully selected in our own orchards. Each 10 100

1-yr., 2 to 4 ft. . . . \$0 35 \$3 00 \$15 00

Ask for quantity prices.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

WHEREVER formality and dignity are required in the garden, nothing serves quite so well as do the Coniferous Evergreens.

The tall, stately *Cedrus Deodara* is a source of joy and admiration wherever it is seen. It is especially good as a specimen on the lawn.

The Oriental Arborvitae may be used as specimens also, and are excellent as screens or hedges. They may be clipped to desired height and form.

Berckman's Golden Arborvitae is a favorite for planting around entrances, or wherever low Pyramidal Arborvitae are required.

Pfitzer's Juniper is becoming more popular each year for use in front of upright-growing plants. It has a delightful habit of spreading close to the ground.

These are but a few of the Conifers which will give you great pleasure in your garden. They are more accurately described below.

ARBORVITAE

Baker's (*Tbua orientalis Bakeri*). A tall pyramidal Arborvitae with bright green foliage that retains its color both winter and summer. Each

18 to 24 in., B.&B.	\$1 25
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	1 75
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.	2 25
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.	3 00

Berckman's Golden (*T. orientalis aurea nana*). One of the best-known and most desirable of the Dwarf Arborvitae. Compact and symmetrical. Leaves are deep green with golden tinted tips. Each

2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	\$2 50
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.	3 50
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.	4 50

CUNNINGHAMIA

Chinese Fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata*). A tall, pyramidal tree, excellent for specimens on the lawn. Each

12 to 18 in., B.&B.	\$1 25
18 to 24 in., B.&B.	1 50
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	2 50

CEDAR

Deodar (*Cedrus Deodara*). A favorite wherever a tall, stately specimen plant is wanted. Beautiful upright-growing Cedar with silvery blue-green foliage. Very graceful. Unsurpassed for a specimen plant. Each

1½ to 2 ft., B.&B.	\$1 50
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	2 50
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.	3 00
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.	3 50
5 to 6 ft., B.&B.	5 00

PODOCARPUS

Sinensis. An attractive introduction from Japan. One of the largest of all the conifers. Foliage deep green. Grows to a height of 40 to 50 feet. Each

8 to 12 in., B.&B.	\$1 00
12 to 18 in., B.&B.	1 25
18 to 24 in., B.&B.	1 50
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	2 50
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.	3 00
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.	4 00

JUNIPERS

English (*Juniperus communis*). Upright, columnar; blue-green foliage. Each 10

12 to 18 in., B.&B.	\$1 00	\$9 00
18 to 24 in., B.&B.	1 25	11 00
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.	2 50	20 00

Greek (*J. excelsa stricta*). A dwarf, compact, upright Juniper. Foliage grayish green. Each 10

8 to 12 in., B.&B.	\$0 75	\$6 00
15 to 18 in., B.&B.	1 00	7 50
18 to 24 in., B.&B.	1 25	9 00

Japanese (*J. japonica sylvestris*). A narrow, upright Juniper with dark green foliage that does well in Lower South.

12 to 18 in., B.&B.	\$1 00	\$9 00
18 to 24 in., B.&B.	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.	2 25	20 00
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.	3 00	25 00

Pfitzer (*J. chinensis Pfitzeriana*). Very attractive gray-green foliage. Valuable for foundation planting where a low spreading plant is needed, and for planting in front of other conifers. Grows rapidly, and is not seriously troubled by insects or disease. In dry weather water freely.

Trailing (*J. procumbens*). Lower growing and with shorter branches than Pfitzer. Excellent for ground-covers or for planting in front of taller conifers.

Prices above two varieties: Each 10

8 to 12-in. spread, B.&B.	\$1 00
12 to 18-in. spread, B.&B.	1 50
18 to 24-in. spread, B.&B.	2 25
2 to 3-ft. spread, B.&B.	2 75

Pfitzer Junipers only:

3 to 4-ft. spread, B.&B.	4 50
4 to 5-ft. spread, B.&B.	6 50



PINK PERFECTION



PROF. C. S.
SARGENT

For Description of
Wight's Camellias
See page 14



MATHOTIANA RUBRA



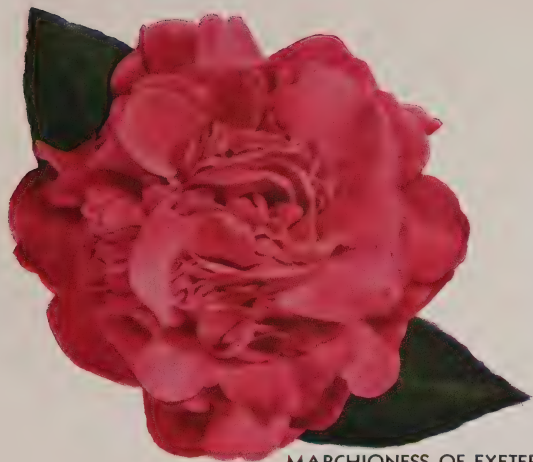
CHANDLERI
ELEGANS



HERME



GOV. MOUTON



MARCHIONESS OF EXETER

VICTOR
EMANUEL



MAGNOLIAEFLORA

FANNY
BOLLIS



DEBUTANTE



JARVIS RED

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

TRULY typical of the glories of the Old South, Camellias are again taking their place as the aristocrat of Southern gardens. Flowering from November through March, when most of our flowering plants are bare, they are a never-ending source of delight. In cool greenhouses the Camellia may be grown throughout the United States. Planted out-of-doors, they are thriving on the Atlantic seaboard as far north as Norfolk. The southern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the coastal section of Texas grow them beautifully. All except the extreme southern portion of Florida is well adapted to Camellias.

The requirements of Camellias are few. They are succeeding equally well in the stiff clays of middle Georgia and the lighter sands of Florida. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted cow-manure if it is available; if not, any good grade of commercial fertilizer will be satisfactory, being careful that the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the roots. In transplanting, it is important that Camellias be partially shaded the first year or two until they become well established. After this time, they will stand partial shade or full sun. (G) indicates grafted plants.

Rare and Unusual Camellias

Alba Superba (Grandiflora Superba; Niveus; White Rev. John G. Drayton). Large, semi-double; pure white. Very handsome. 8 to 18 in.; grafts only, 18 in. to 4 ft.

Anna Frost. Large; clear pink; yellow stamens. February. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Brice No. 4. Medium-sized, semi-double; lovely blush-pink; yellow stamens. Excellent. Grafts only, 8 to 24 in.

Catherine Cathcart. Originated at Magnolia Gardens. Large, double; imbricated pink, marbled white. Mid-season. Highly recommended. Grafts only, 12 to 15 in.

Colonel Firey. Large, double, imbricated; deep red. Midseason. Grafts only, 8 to 24 in.

Colletti Maculata. Peony-formed; deep red with white blotches. Slow grower but excellent variety. Grafts only, 8 to 12 in.

Daikagura. Semi-double; deep pink. Very early. Grafts only, 8 to 12 in.

Debutante. Large, loose peony type; light pink. January. Very fine. See color illustration. 8 to 12 in. (G), 12 to 15 in. (G), and 15 in. to 3 ft.

Empress (Grandiflora Rosea). Large, semi-double; rose-pink, ruffled petals. Excellent grower and bloomer. 8 to 24 in.; also grafted plants, 8 to 24 in.

Fanny Bollis. Semi-double; striking cherry-red, spotted with white. January. See color illustration. 8 in. to 4 ft.

Fimbriata Alba. Lovely white with pointed, incurving petals. December. Grafts only, 8 to 12 in.

General Washington. Pure white with few pink markings. January. Excellent. 8 to 15 in.; grafts only, 15 in. to 4 ft.

Gigantea (Magnolia King). Very large, semi-double; red and white. Large, deep green foliage. Late. 8 to 24 in.

Goshoguruma. Good sized, semi-double deep red. Upright grower. 8 to 15 in.

Governor Mouton. Flower $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches; deep cherry-red with white markings. January. Excellent variegated variety. See color illustration. 8 to 15 in.; grafts only, 18 in. to 4 ft.

Il Tramento. Large, full double, with numerous narrow, incurving petals, opening flat; lovely light salmon-rose, marbled white. Very beautiful. 8 to 12 in. only.

Kimberley. Single; bright red; unusual red stamens. 8 to 12 in. only.

Lady Hume's Blush. Full, double flowers with faint blush. An old variety. 8 to 12 in.; grafts only, 12 to 15 in.

Lady Jane Grey. Most unusual; large, peony-formed; light pink with white blotches. 8 to 12 in. (G)

Lady Vansetti. Large, semi-double; white with rose stripes. A striking variegated Camellia. 8 to 12 in. (G)

Lindsey Neill. An outstanding, semi-double red of large size. Originated at Columbus, Ga. Grafts only, 8 to 12 in.

Longview, No. 56. Tight peony type; clear light pink. November. 12 to 18 in.; grafts only, 18 in. to 4 ft.

Magnoliaeflora. Large, semi-double, deep rose at base fading to blush at tips. Compact grower. Rare. See color illustration. 6 to 8 in., pots \$5.

Marchioness of Exeter. Loose peony type; lovely clear pink. November. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.; grafts, 8 in. to 3 ft.

Mathotiana Rubra. Blooms 6 inches across, with 12 to 14 rows of petals; deep red with purple cast. January. See color illustration. 8 to 24 in.; grafts, 2 to 3 ft.

Mikenjaku (Countess Lavinia Maggi). Very large, semi-double; red and white. Lustrous green leaves. 8 to 12 in. (G)

Nagasaki. Semi-double; rose-pink with white splotches. Good foliage. Grafts only, 8 to 24 in.

Pink Herme. Same formations as Herme, but solid pink. Grafts only, 2 to 4 ft.

Pink Star. Peony-formed, rose-pink flowers with stamens interspersed with inner petaloids; outer petals pointed, giving a star formation. 8 to 12 in. (G)

Rev. John Bennett. The true Magnolia Garden variety. Semi-double, almost single; lovely salmon-pink; yellow stamens. Grafts only, 8 to 24 in.

Snowdrift. One of the finer white Camellias; semi-double, with yellow stamens. Midseason. Grafts, 8 to 12 in.

Triphosa. A grand, large, semi-double white, 4 to 5 inches across. Good foliage but slow grower. Grafts only, 15 in. to 3 ft.

Variable Variegated. A very variable light pink and white variegated. An interesting variety. 8 to 18 in.

Victor Emanuel. A fine large red with yellow stamens. See color illustration. Grafts only, 8 to 18 in.

Waterloo. Semi-double; medium-sized pure white; yellow stamens. 12 to 18 in.

No. 123. An excellent unnamed sort. Large, semi-double; cherry-red. December, January. 8 to 12 in.; grafts only, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft.

No. 141. Deep rose with purplish cast. Similar to Mathotiana Rubra, but with shorter stamens. 12 to 18 in.

X-50. Medium-sized unnamed variety. Loose peony type; clear pink, with stamens interspersed with petals. January. Grafts only, 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft.

Prices of Rare and Unusual Camellias

	Each
8 to 12 in.	\$2 00
12 to 15 in.	3 00
15 to 18 in.	4 00
18 to 24 in.	5 00
2 to 3 ft.	7 50
3 to 4 ft.	10 00

Grafted Plants of Rare Varieties

8 to 12-in. grafts	2 50
12 to 15-in. grafts	3 50
15 to 18-in. grafts	5 00
18 to 24-in. grafts	7 50
2 to 3-ft. grafts	12 50
3 to 4-ft. grafts	15 00

NOTE: The larger-sized grafts are on old rootstocks and will grow off much more rapidly than the same sized plants on their own roots. As a general rule, the heavy root systems on grafted plants make them grow faster and bloom more prolifically, so that they are well worth the additional cost.

GROUP A

Alba Plena. Full double; pure white. November. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Althaeiflora. Semi-double; pink, orange tint. Vigorous. January. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Baby Pink (Caleb Cope). Small, dainty, double; shell-pink. Prolific. November to January. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Chandleri Elegans. Large; pink and white. January. See color illustration. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Cliviana. Peony form, medium size; solid pink, 8 to 18 in.

Duc de Brabant. Semi-double; white, striped pink. January. 8 to 18 in.

Enrico Bettoni. Large; clear pink. Prolific. January, February. 8 in. to 6 ft.

Feasti. Double, imbricated; white with pink markings, or sometimes pure pink. Fine greenhouse variety. 18 in. to 3 ft.

Herme (Souv. de Henri Guichard). Large, semi-double; pink and white, slightly fragrant. January. See color illustration. 8 in. to 3 ft.

Honor of America (Gunelli; Monarch). Large peony-form; deep pink, often with pink markings. Late. 8 to 24 in.

Imbricata. Large; clear pink. Late 8 in. to 3 ft.

CAMELLIAS, continued

GROUP A, continued

- Imperator.** Semi-double; cherry-red. December, January. 8 in. to 3 ft.
- Juanita.** Medium size, peony type; pink petals shading to white at edges. January. Grafts only, 15 in. to 3 ft.
- Lady de Saumarez.** Large, semi-double, with three rows of petals opening flat; cherry-red with white markings. Very variable and heavy bloomer. January. 8 to 18 in.
- Mathotiana Alba.** Double; white. Very late. 8 in. to 3 ft.
- Meigs Variegated.** Double; pink and white. 8 in. to 3 ft.
- Otome.** Similar in color to Pink Perfection, but opening very flat. 8 to 15 in.
- Pink Perfection.** Medium size, very double; shell-pink. November. See color illustration. 8 in. to 6 ft.
- Preston Rose.** An excellent peony type; light pink and white variegated. Grafts only, 2 to 4 ft.
- Prof. C. S. Sargent.** Many-petaled peony type; deep red. January. See color illustration. 8 in. to 4 ft.
- Prince Albert (Concordia).** Peony type with short inner petals interspersed with stamens; light pink striped rose. November. 12 in. to 3 ft.
- Purity.** Large, double; excellent January white. Free flowering. 8 to 15 in.
- Semi-double Blush.** Lovely semi-double blooms with yellow stamens. 8 to 15 in.; grafts, 12 in. to 4 ft.
- Stiles Perfection.** Peony type; pink and white. 8 to 12 in.; grafts, 2 to 4 ft.
- T. K. Variegated.** Semi-double; rose, striped red. January. 15 in. to 4 ft.
- Tricolor.** Very variable, ranging from cherry-red to pure white. November through January. 8 to 15 in. and 2 to 3 ft.

Tutcheria Spectabilis. Double; deep rose-pink, almost red, opening flat. Good grower. 8 to 24 in.

Prices of Group A Camellias

	Each	10
8 to 12 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00
12 to 15 in.	1 50	12 50
15 to 18 in.	2 50	20 00
18 to 24 in.	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 25	40 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 50	70 00
4 to 5 ft.	9 00	85 00
5 to 6 ft.	12 50	110 00

GROUP B

- Abby Wilder.** Peony type; sometimes flecked with pink. Vigorous. January. 8 to 24 in.
- Austill Pink.** Peony type; medium size; pure pink. January. 8 in. to 6 ft.
- Davis Variegated.** Double; white, with a single petal generally marked pink. Late. 8 to 12 in.
- Duc d'Orleans.** Loose peony type; cream-colored with faint rose markings. 8 to 24 in.
- Empress of India.** Late, dahlia shaped; salmon-pink. 2 to 3 ft.
- Glory of Nantes.** Semi-double; rose-pink. January. 8 in. to 3 ft.
- Jarvis Red.** Semi-double; deep red. January. See illustration. 8 in. to 3 ft.
- Kellingtonia.** Medium size, peony type; red with white markings. This is the Kellingtonia of the Mobile area. 12 in. to 3 ft.
- Margarita Calconie.** Full double, opening flat; deep rose. Midseason. 8 to 18 in.
- Prince Eugene Napoleon (Madame LeBois; Pope Pius IX).** Large, double; cherry-red. December, January. 8 to 24 in.

- Princess Bachiochi.** Double; deep rose and white. January. 8 to 15 in.
- Rose Emry (Christmas Glory).** Very prolific. Small to medium-sized rose-pink flowers. January. 8 in. to 5 ft.
- Sarah Frost.** Imbricated rose-pink. Fast grower. Late. 15 to 24 in.

Prices of Group B Camellias

	Each	10
8 to 12 in.	\$0 75	\$7 00
12 to 15 in.	1 25	10 00
15 to 18 in.	1 75	15 00
18 to 24 in.	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50	65 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00	80 00

Prices of Group C Camellias

	Each	10
By color only. Colors: Light pink, pink, and white variegated.		
8 to 12 in.	\$0 50	\$4 50
12 to 18 in.	75	7 50
18 to 24 in.	1 50	12 50

CAMELLIA SASANQUA

Flowering in September and October, Sasanqua Camellias can be grown out-of-doors considerably farther north than *C. japonica*. Fast growing; generally small foliage. Excellent evergreens for foliage, form, and blossoms.

Setsumagaka. A new variety of merit. Large, semi-double flowers of pure white, with a touch of pink at the end of the slightly ruffled petals. 8 to 18 in.

Snow on the Mountain (Mine-no-yuki). Large, double white flowers in great profusion. A loose open grower when young, developing into a compact, well-shaped specimen. 8 to 12 in.

White Seedlings. Single, pure white with short yellow stamens. Vigorous.

Prices: Same as for Group C (*C. japonica*).

CLIMBING VINES

ENGLISH IVY (Hedera)

- Helix.** English Ivy, with its dark green leaves, is excellent for covering brick walls, stumps, or any location where it is desirable to have an evergreen vine. Opened used as a ground-cover. Each
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Open-ground plants..... | \$0 30 |
| 4-in. pots..... | 50 |
- H. Hahn.** Self-branching Ivy. Smaller foliage than *H. Helix*. An excellent house Ivy. Each
- | | | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|
| 3-in. pots..... | \$0 50 | \$3 50 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|

CONFEDERATE JASMINE

Trachelospermum

- Jasminoides** (also known as *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). The fragrance, in early spring, of the starchy white blossoms of Confederate Jasmine is one long to be remembered. Evergreen. Leaves dark green. Each
- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 3-in. pots..... | \$0 75 |
|-----------------|--------|

CORAL VINE (Antigonon)

- Leptopus.** Blooms freely from June until fall. Blossoms a very delicate pink, produced in racemes. A very desirable vine for the South. Fast grower. Each
- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 2-yr., heavy..... | \$0 50 |
|-------------------|--------|

CLIMBING FIG (Ficus)

- Pumila.** (Sometimes catalogued *Ficus repens*.) This lovely evergreen vine clings very closely to any surface on which it climbs. Excellent on chimneys or masonry. Hardy south of the latitude of Montgomery, Ala.

	Each
3-in. pots.....	\$0 50

YELLOW JESSAMINE

- Carolina** (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A hardy, woody twiner whose brilliant, tubular, yellow flowers are one of the first indications of the coming of spring. Glossy evergreen foliage. Each
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Open-ground plants..... | \$0 50 |
|-------------------------|--------|

We guarantee all of our nursery stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases on delivery of goods to transportation company. All claims for shortage must be made promptly.

BAMBOO

The graceful branches and dainty foliage of the Bamboos deserve a prominent place in gardens of the Lower South. The clump sorts can be readily kept in bounds. They make excellent screens and windbreaks.

Bamboos will thrive in practically any type of well-drained soil if supplied plenty of plant-food and moisture.

Bambusa argentea. Grows 25 to 35 feet high. Its long, slender stems, slightly drooping from the weight of the masses of deep green foliage, form one of the most graceful plants in the garden. The clump type so much in demand. Each

Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....	\$1 00
----------------------------------	--------

Bambusa argentea striata. Green stems striped yellow near the base and with a stripe down the green foliage. The variation is most pronounced in young plants. Each

Small clumps, 6 to 10 canes.....	\$1 00
----------------------------------	--------

Phyllostachys aurea. A running type. Ultimate height is 30 to 40 feet. Attractive light green. Canes make excellent fishing-poles, and are often used here in harvesting pecans. Control by digging up runners. \$1 each.

Phyllostachys bambusoides (Timber Bamboo). Another running type making very large canes. Reaches a height of 60 feet. Foliage large and attractive. Control by digging up runners. \$1 each.



LUXEMBOURG



EDITOR McFARLAND



MRS. CHARLES BELL



TALISMAN



JONKHEER J. L. MOCK



WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY



PRES. HERBERT HOOVER



LADY HILLINGDON



BETTY UPRICHARD



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE

WIGHT'S *Illustrated* DOZEN *Fine Roses for the South*

One each of these twelve
2-year-old Field-Grown

Plants **\$4.00**
for only

Carefully packed and prepaid



Top—
RED RADIANCE

PINK RADIANCE

WIGHT'S Georgia-Grown ROSES

BECAUSE of the mild Southern climate and favorable soils, Roses thrive under our sunny skies and are lavish in displaying colorful blooms, and spreading fragrance abroad.

★ ★ ★

In spring the Rose-lover eagerly looks for the first sign of growth; then impatiently waits until the swelling buds burst into full bloom. From then until hot midsummer his garden is a mass of color. When cooler days and nights of autumn come the plants give a second season of bloom, and then the reds seem to be brighter, the pinks richer, and the yellows more golden than earlier in the year. Truly Roses are the supreme flowers for the Southland.

★ ★ ★

Roses may be planted safely in fall or spring, but we prefer fall planting if the gardener can get the ground ready. In the fall the plants are dormant, yet full of the vigor stored up in summer; they can be moved without difficulty, and the roots will at once begin to draw food from the soil, storing it until spring's warm days call the plant into growth.

Prices, Standard Varieties			
2-yr., budded	Each	10	100
No. 1 grade	..\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

Yellow Roses

- Climbing Luxembourg.** Cl. H.T. A sport of Luxembourg originating at Wight Nurseries. Buds long, pointed, large, deep pinkish orange. Vigorous.
- Lady Hillingdon.** T. Apricot-yellow. Especially beautiful in bud. See illus.
- Luxembourg.** H.T. Deep golden yellow, attractive both in its pointed bud and open flower. See illustration.
- Marechal Niel.** Cl. Noisette. Large; pale yellow; sweet-scented. Excellent in the South.
- Mrs. Dudley Cross.** T. Pale with outer petals tinged a soft shell-pink. Vigorous.

Pink Roses

- Betty Uprichard.** H.T. Long-pointed buds; orange-carmine blooms. Vigorous. See illustration.
- Climbing Cecile Brunner** (Climbing Sweetheart Rose). H. Poly. Climbing form of the lovely Sweetheart Rose. Small buds; bluish shaded light salmon.
- Columbia.** H.T. Excellent rose-pink; large; double.
- Dainty Bess.** H.T. Large, single, delicate rose-pink. Outstanding.
- Edith Nellie Perkins.** H.T. Deep pink, shaded salmon. Long pointed buds. Good Rose for Southern gardens.
- Editor McFarland.** H.T. Strong growing; free flowering. Clear deep rose-pink. Good form. See illustration.
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** H.T. Large; deep pink, shading to light pink. Strong grower. Prolific.
- Killarney Queen.** H.T. Buds long, brilliant pink. More vigorous than Killarney.
- Minnie Francis.** T. Long-pointed buds; dark pink, rather variable. Excellent.
- Mrs. Charles Bell.** (Shell-Pink Radiance). H.T. Lovely shell-pink. Vigorous grower and bloomer. See illus.
- Pink Radiance.** H.T. Lovely pink. Continuous bloomer. See illustration.
- Maman Cochet.** T. Rich, clear pink, daintily flushed with silvery rose.

Two-Toned Roses

- President Herbert Hoover.** H.T. Maroon, orange, and gold. Among the best two-toned Roses. See illustration.
- Talisman.** H.T. Pink, golden yellow, and copper. Medium grower. Buds long, pointed. See illustration.

Red Roses

- Climbing Red Radiance.** Cl. H.T. A sport of the bush form.
- Etoile de Hollande.** H.T. Deep velvety crimson. Vigorous. Probably the best deep red Rose for the South. See illustration.
- Francis Scott Key.** H.T. Crimson; very large. See illustration.
- Paul's Scarlet Climber.** Vivid scarlet blossoms produced in clusters. Very popular Climber.
- Red Radiance.** H.T. Brilliant crimson sport of the heavy-stemmed, globular Radiance. See illustration.
- Reine Marie Henriette** (Red Gloire de Dijon). Cl. H.T. Fragrant, cherry-red flowers. Vigorous.

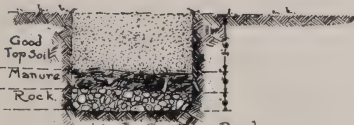
White Roses

- Cherokee.** Cl. Beautiful single white Rose, blooming profusely in early spring. Very vigorous.
- Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria.** T. Excellent pure white, growing especially well in the Lower South.
- White American Beauty** (Frau Karl Druschki). H.P. Immense buds of waxy paper-white. An old favorite. See illustration.
- White Killarney.** H.T. Beautiful sport of the well-known Killarney.
- White Maman Cochet.** T. White, with edges of petal tipped rose. Among the best white Tea Roses.

Polyanthus Roses

(Dwarf)

- Edith Cavell.** Small; double; deep red.
- Gloria Mundi.** Small orange-red flowers borne in large clusters.
- Pink Orleans.** Pink, with white eye.



Section of Rose Bed

- A. Showing Depth to Plant.
- B. Point where Plant was Budded

PLANTING DIRECTIONS: Dig a large hole, making it deep, so that the plant will set 3 to 4 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; in the bottom put a little bone-meal or well-rotted manure, covering with an inch or more of soil; cut off broken or damaged roots, then set the plants, separating and spreading the roots carefully; gradually fill in the soil, packing it tight around the roots; when the hole is about half filled pour in three or four quarts of water, let it settle and then finish filling the hole. Each fall or spring give the Rose-bed a good application of plant-food—Vigoro, bone-meal, or well-rotted manure. A mulch of peat moss is of value during hot weather as it conserves moisture and keeps the roots cool.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

There is a distinct tendency on the part of planters in the South to use more Broad-leaved Evergreens, for, with a proper selection, the blooming season can be lengthened over a period of several months—from spring until midsummer. There are Broad-leaved Evergreens for every type of planting—tall, columnar ones where height is desired, broad, symmetrical ones where medium height is desired—in fact, there is some sort which will fit any required place. The group, as a whole, has the added advantage of standing pruning exceptionally well. The Broad-leaved Evergreens are also

excellent for the shrub border, for screening out undesirable views, and for use as specimen plants. There is not a more versatile group.

The South is indeed fortunate in its wealth of Broad-leaved Evergreens which flourish in practically all sections. Many of them have beautiful blooms and berries—a distinct advantage over the conifers. With the use of broad-leaved material one is able to get definite contrasts in color and size of foliage, blossoms over long periods, low-growing or tall-growing plants, as the location demands.

ABELIA

Edward Goucher. Slower growing than *A. grandiflora*; bright green foliage and pink flowers. Very desirable.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in., bare root.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
12 to 18 in., bare root.....	50	4 50

Grandiflora. A hardy evergreen with glossy, dark green foliage and a profusion of white funnel-shaped flowers, tinted with pink, borne in clusters from May until late autumn.

Bare Root	Each	10	100
12 to 18 in.....	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$25 00
18 to 24 in.....	60	5 50	50 00
2 to 3 ft.....	75	7 00	60 00
3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	9 00	80 00

BOXWOOD (*Buxus*)

Japanica. Stands hot weather in full sun in the Lower South. Leaves large, light green. Fast growing.

	Each	10	100
1-yr., from beds.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00

CAMPHOR (*Cinnamomum*)

Camphora. One of the most popular of the evergreen shade trees in the deep South. Fast grower.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	1 25	10 00

COTONEASTER

Pannosa. Graceful, slightly drooping branches. Leaves gray-green on top, silvery underneath. Masses of dull red berries in fall and winter; white blossoms in spring. Ultimate height 6 feet.

	Each
18 to 24 in., B.&B.....	\$1 00
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.....	1 50
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.....	2 50
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.....	3 00

CLEYERA

Japanica. Thick, glossy bronze leaves. Creamy white, fragrant flowers, followed on older plants by red berries. Maximum height 6 feet. Slow grower.

	Each
12 to 18 in., B.&B.....	\$1 25
18 to 24 in., B.&B.....	1 75
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.....	2 50
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.....	4 00

ELAEAGNUS

Fruitlandi. Beautiful large gray-green leaves, silvery beneath. Gives a decided foliage contrast when planted with other Broad-leaved Evergreens. Maximum height 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., B.&B.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
18 to 24 in., B.&B.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.....	2 00	15 00



Gardenia florida

FEIJOA

Sellowiana. Introduced from the French Riviera. Flowers white outside, purplish crimson within, with long crimson stamens. The upper surface of the leaves is glossy green, the lower surface silvery gray.

	Each
8 to 12 in., B.&B.....	\$0 75
12 to 18 in., B.&B.....	1 25
18 to 24 in., B.&B.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.....	2 50

GARDENIA

Florida. The Gardenia is fast regaining popularity in the South. Its waxy dark green foliage and delightfully fragrant, pure white flowers make it a valued addition to any garden.

Mystery. Foliage and flowers larger than *G. florida*; otherwise similar.

Prices of above two varieties:	Each
1 to 1½ ft., bare root.....	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft., B.&B.....	1 25
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.....	1 75

Radicans. Flowers similar to *G. florida*. Leaves small, dark green.

	Each	10
Small plants from beds.....	\$0 50	\$3 50
Heavy plants from beds.....	1 00	9 00

HOLLY (*Ilex*)

Cassine angustifolia (Dahoon Holly). An excellent evergreen Holly, producing quantities of red berries when very young. Ultimate height 30 feet. May be kept sheared.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., B.&B.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft., B.&B.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.....	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 ft., B.&B.....	4 00	35 00

HOLLY, continued

Cornuta. Very handsome Holly, native of China. Leaves 3-spined, very glossy. Growth compact and pyramidal.

Our plants are grown only from cuttings and are sure to produce large scarlet berries in profusion.

Cornuta Burfordi. A form of the above, with more rounded leaves. Grown only from cuttings of the berried type.

Above two varieties:	Each	10
10 to 12 in., B.&B.....	\$0 75	\$7 00

Crenata rotundifolia. Very hardy. Desirable for its small dark green, round leaves and its compact habit of growth.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in.....	\$0 75	\$7 00

Opaca femina. The native American Holly, propagated by cuttings from female or berry-producing trees only. These plants are sure to produce berries.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., bare root	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft., bare root	2 50	20 00
6 to 8 ft., bare root	3 50	30 00

For balled and burlapped Hollies, double the above prices.

Vomitaria femina (Yaupon). Great masses of brilliant red berries make this an outstanding plant throughout the winter. Leaves small, dark green. Excellent for hedging, planting in clumps, or can be sheared as a specimen. Our plants are grown from cuttings from only the berried types.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., B.&B.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft., B.&B.....	4 00	30 00

JASMINE (*Jasminum*)

Floridum. A hardy, graceful evergreen shrub, producing beautiful yellow flowers, ½ inch in diameter, in spring and summer.

	Each
1-yr. plants, bare root.....	\$0 75
2-yr. plants, bare root.....	1 25

Primulinum. A graceful, drooping evergreen. Large yellow flowers in early spring.

	Each
1-yr., heavy plants.....	\$0 60
2-yr. plants.....	1 25
3-yr. plants.....	1 75

Come and See...

Our nursery, orchard and farm is a miniature experiment station where we are testing various things of interest to every gardener and farmer. What we learn may be yours.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS, continued

CHERRY LAUREL (*Laurocerasus*)

Caroliniana. A fast-growing, erect evergreen excellent for screen and formal work, as it stands pruning especially well. Leaves large, deep green, bright and shiny. Grows to 30 feet.

12 to 18 in., from beds, bare roots.	Each	10
\$20 per 100	Each	10
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$0 65	\$6 00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	75	7 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	1 75	15 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3 00	20 00
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	4 00	27 50
6 to 8 ft., B&B.....	5 00	35 00

ENGLISH LAUREL (*Laurocerasus*)

Officialis. Large, shining green leaves. Vigorous and easy to grow. When several years old, it produces spikes of small white flowers. Hardy to Washington, D. C. Attains a height of 20 feet.

18 to 24 in., B&B.....	Each	10
\$1 00	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2 00	17 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3 00	

LIGUSTRUM

Please note in ordering that *L. lucidum* is the tall-growing type and *L. japonicum*, the lower-growing wax-leaf type.

Tall-growing (*L. lucidum*). An excellent tall-growing evergreen. Has large, deep green leaves and white flowers in panicles which are followed by purple berries.

See note above.	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	\$0 65	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	1 25	11 50

Balled and burlapped, add 50 per cent to above prices.

Wax-leaf (*L. japonicum*). Among the best Ligustrums. Deep, glossy green leaves, slightly smaller than *L. lucidum*. Compact, symmetrical grower, doing well either in shade or in sun. Early in May panicles of white flowers are followed by large clusters of black berries that remain throughout the winter. Ultimate height 15 to 20 feet.

See note above.	Each	10
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1 50	12 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3 00	22 50

Upright Wax-leaf (*L. nobilis*). Similar to above, but more upright growth. Each 2 to 3 ft., B&B.....\$1 50

We guarantee our stock to be well grown, true to name, and properly handled and packed. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to transportation company. All claims should be promptly made.

Please use the order sheet in back of catalogue. It will help us to know your wishes and fill your order accurately.

NANDINA

Domestica (Heavenly Bamboo). Most striking in fall and winter, when the normally green leaves turn a deep crimson. Mature plants have large clusters of brilliant scarlet berries which hang on well after Christmas.

Each	Each
8 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0 75
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	1 00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2 50

OSMANTHUS (Tea-Olive)

Fragrans. A large shrub having glossy foliage, and producing small white flowers, valuable for their delightful fragrance. Long blooming period. Should have partial shade when starting. Attains a height of about 20 feet.

10 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$1 00
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	1 25
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1 75

PHOTINIA

Glabra. The young leaves are a brilliant scarlet, gradually turning to green. From spring until fall the plant is covered with enough young growth to give the whole plant a decided scarlet color. Cream-colored blossoms in May.

Each	Each
10 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0 60
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	75
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2 50

Serrulata (Low Photinia). Large corymbs of white flowers in the spring, followed by red berries. In the fall much of its foliage takes on varying hues of red. Our strain has ruffled, holly-like leaves which are unusually attractive.

Each	10
10 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0 60
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	75
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2 50
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3 50

PITOSPORUM

Tobira. The medium-sized, rounded, dark green leaves of this variety are lovely. Produces small, cream-colored flowers, delightfully fragrant.

Each	Each
10 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0 75
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	1 25
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	2 00
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	5 00

Wise home-owners realize that a planting of some sort is necessary around the home. Such planting should not be limited to a mere lawn and an ordinary hedge. There are many beautiful trees and shrubs which cost little, yet add to the pleasure of the occupants as well as improving the appearance of the grounds. A few fruit trees, set at the rear of the house, bring added value to the property.

PYRACANTHA

Commonly called Firethorn or English Hawthorn. Beautiful in fall and winter when literally covered with bright-colored berries.

Formosana. One of the most thrifty Pyracanthas. Compact, fast-growing, with small holly-like leaves and red berries in enormous clusters in late summer and hanging on during the winter. Ultimate height 15 feet. Sizes to 3 ft.

Yunnanensis. Of a lower, more spreading habit than *P. formosana*. Leaves larger, being 2 to 3 inches long. Berries bright coral-red, small.

Price of above two Pyracanthas: Each 8 to 12-in. bare root.....\$0 50 3-in. pots.....60

Note. Pyracanthas are difficult to move from the field unless cut back severely. Unless instructed otherwise, we will cut back before shipping.

VIBURNUM

Japonicum (*V. macrophyllum*). Dwarf growth. Leaves thick, heavy, dark green. Compact. Excellent for foundation planting.

Each	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$1 00
24 to 30 in., B&B.....	1 50
30 to 36 in., B&B.....	1 75
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2 00

Tinus. An upright slow-growing, columnar evergreen much used in locations requiring height without much spread at the base. Small, deep green foliage, and attractive flowers.

Each	Each
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$0 75
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1 25
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	1 50
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	2 00

For a hedge, this is the finest Evergreen Shrub in the South and adapts itself inland as well as at seaside.



Pittosporum Tobira

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS

PRICES OF FLOWERING SHRUBS unless otherwise noted			
	Each	10	
1-yr. plants.....	\$0 45	\$3 00	
2-yr. plants, heavy.....	60	4 50	
3-yr. plants, extra heavy.....	85	6 00	

ALTHEA (Hibiscus)

Syracus. A free-blooming, upright, late summer shrub. Ultimate height 8 to 10 feet. Colors: Double Purple, Shell-Pink. 1-yr. only.

CITRUS

Trifoliata (Hardy Orange). Will stand zero temperatures. Foliage small. Compact grower. Real orange blossoms in spring followed by many small fruits which are not edible but very attractive. Good hedge plant.

12 to 18 in., from	Each	10	100
beds.....	\$0 30	\$2 00	\$15 00

FLOWERING QUINCE (Cydonia)

Japonica. Its habit of flowering in the Lower South from December through March makes the Flowering Quince one of the most desirable of flowering shrubs. The blossoms are a deep clear red, appearing all up and down the stem. Ultimate height 3 to 4 feet. Very hardy. 2- and 3-yr. plants only.

FLOWERING POMEGRANATE

Punica granatum. A handsome flowering shrub with pink, double flowers in late spring. 2-yr. only.

ORNAMENTAL TREES

MAGNOLIA

Grandiflora. The native Magnolia so popular in the South. Big, deep green, lustrous leaves which are evergreen. Large white flowers from April through August. Ultimate height, 50 to 75 feet. A most desirable tree, either for specimen or group planting.

	Each	
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	\$1 00	
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	1 50	
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	2 00	
5 to 6 ft., bare root.....	3 00	
6 to 8 ft. specimens, B&B.....	6 00	

The following group of deciduous Magnolias (generally known as Japanese Magnolias) are hardy throughout most of the United States, and are beautiful spring-flowering trees.

Soulangeana (Saucer Magnolia). Small tree with large pinkish flowers appearing before the leaves.

Soulangeana alba superba. Similar to above, with almost white flowers. Rounder leaves; more upright grower.

Rustica rubra. Large, cup-shaped, reddish purple flowers.

Stellata (Star Magnolia). Dwarf grower, with many delicate pinkish white, star-shaped flowers in early spring.

Prices above four varieties: Each	10	
10 to 12 in., B&B.....	\$0 75	\$7 00

BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera)

Fragrantissima. Attractive deep green foliage, some of which is retained throughout the winter in the latitude of Cairo. Small, inconspicuous white flowers which are very fragrant.

CRAPE-MYRTLE (Lagerstroemia)

Indica. This truly Southern shrub is not used as much as its beauty deserves. Our Red Crape-Myrtle is a fine dwarf strain, having unusually large racemes of deep red flowers. 1- and 2-yr. only.

PLUMBAGO

Capensis. Dainty blue flowers on graceful stems. Foliage light green. Not hardy, but comes back from roots.

Each	
3-in. pots.....	\$0 50
4-in. pots.....	75

SPIRAEA

Reevesiana. Shrub to 4 feet high, with slender, arching branches. Large, pure white flowers in dense masses. 1- and 2-yr. only.

Thunbergi. A low, bushy plant with very small leaves and star-like flowers in such profusion that in early spring the plant looks like a mass of snow. In the fall the leaves color beautifully. Ideal for ornamental hedge or border.

Vanhouttei. Widely grown favorite with dense foliage. White blooms in early spring. Leaves persistent to fall.

MAIDENHAIR-TREE

Ginkgo biloba. A straight, sparsely branched, slender tree reaching a height of 60 to 80 feet. Excellent for street planting. Deciduous. Each

10	
18 to 24 in.....	\$0 50
2 to 3 ft.....	75 7 00

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

Florida. The surest sign of spring in the South is the blossoming of the lovely Dogwood. Our nursery-grown trees have far better root-system than woods-grown trees and will give better results.

Each	
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	\$1 25
3 to 4 ft., B&B.....	1 75
4 to 5 ft., B&B.....	3 50
5 to 6 ft., B&B.....	4 50
6 to 8 ft., B&B.....	7 00

Bare roots are one-half above prices.

REDBUD (Cercis)

Canadensis. The native Redbud, so admired in early spring for its masses of bright purplish pink blossoms. Showy and handsome when grown in the shrub border, or at the edge of a woodland.

Each	10	
2 to 3 ft., bare root.....	\$0 60	\$5 50
3 to 4 ft., bare root.....	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft., bare root.....	1 00	9 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, bare root.....	2 50	20 00

GRASSES

Pampas Grass (Cortaderia argentea).

A very graceful, silvery white grass in the Lower South, reaching a height of 10 feet. Its flowers are lovely, long, silky plumes.

Each	
Medium clumps, bare root.....	\$0 50
Large clumps, bare root.....	1 00

Snake's Beard, Ophiopogon Japonicum.

A dwarf grass, much used for edging walks and drives, and for ground-covers in shady locations. Lavender flowers on short spike.

Snake's Beard, Ophiopogon Jaburan

(*Liriope graminifolia*). Similar to above, but with broader leaves and longer spikes.

Prices above two varieties:

Each	10	100
Small divisions.....	\$0 15	\$1 25 \$7 50

Centipede Grass.

Probably the best lawn grass for the deep South. Dark green, luxuriant growth, both in sun and shade. Does not seed so must be planted from stolons. \$1.50 per bushel.

PALMS

Cocos Australis. Hardy Palm. Most satisfactory for north Florida, southern Alabama, and Georgia. Beautiful gray-green, curved leaves.

Each	
12 to 18 in., B&B.....	\$1 00
18 to 24 in., B&B.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft., B&B.....	2 00

DAYLILY

(*Heemerocallis*)

Few plants are easier to grow or give more blooms for the attention they require. Lovely in the shrub border or in beds. April through July. 50 cts. each, 6 for \$2.50.

Amaryllis. Soft yellow; late.

Apricot. Apricot-yellow; early.

Bay State. Deep yellow; midseason.

Dr. Regel. Golden yellow; early.

Goldeni. Deep orange; late.

Golddust. Deep orange; early.

J. A. Crawford. Golden yellow; mid-season.

J. R. Mann. Buff and yellow; midseason.

Mikado. Mellow orange; midseason.

Mrs. W. H. Wyman. Pale glistening yellow; midseason.

Olif. True yellow; midseason.

Ophir. Golden, waxy yellow; midseason.

The Gem. Deep orange-yellow; mid-season.

Thunbergi. Lemon-yellow; late.

"I received the Pecan trees in good condition. They were the best lot of trees I have ever purchased and am well pleased with them. I like the way they are rooted. ..."—Rev. L. O. R., Leesville, S. C.



MAGNOLIA soulangeana. See page 20



NANDINA DOMESTICA. See page 19



ABELIA grandiflora
See page 18



DAYLILY (Hemerocallis). See page 20



REDBUD (Cercis). See page 20



PYRACANTHA
See page 19

KURUME AZALEA, Coral Bells. See page 23



GRAPE-MYRTLE. See page 20



IT IS EASY TO ORDER FROM WIGHT'S

READ BEFORE ORDERING

When to Plant. Planting can be done any time the trees and bushes are dormant and the ground not frozen. In the South the best season for transplanting is usually from November 15 to April 1.

When to Order. It is best to order early, as this enables us to reserve for you the varieties you want and avoids the possibility of our being sold out. The time of shipment may be left to us, as we keep track of weather conditions throughout the country and ship each order so as to reach our customers at the very best time for planting in that locality. If it is necessary that an order arrive on a certain date, please note it on your order sheet and we will ship to arrive as near to that date as possible.

Terms of Payment. Cash with order, or satisfactory reference before shipment; or, if preferred, will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. and Sight Draft Orders we require 25 per cent of the bill before shipment.

Prices. All prices are net and subject to change without notice. We offer no premiums, discounts, or gratuities. Five trees or plants of a class will be billed at the 10 rate; 50 trees at the 100 rate; 500 at the 1000 rate.

Transportation. All orders, unless otherwise specified, travel at the cost and risk of the purchaser. Where shipment of small sizes by Parcel Post is desired, add 20 per cent to your order to cover postage. Any excess funds will be returned to you.

Motor freight is now quite satisfactory, especially to points where numerous transfers are not necessary. Considerable savings can be effected on balled and burlapped plants, because motor freight carriers do not require boxing or crating. Through bill of lading from Cairo are available to most points. Rates are practically the same as railroad freight.

Express shipments of nursery stock now take the second class rates. We recommend especially that pecan trees, fruit trees, and other deciduous nursery stock be shipped by Express. Please specify method of shipment, otherwise we will use our best judgment.

How to Send Money. An Express Money Order, Postal Money Order, or Bank Draft is the best form of remittance. You can send your personal check if you desire. It is not safe to send silver or bills except in a registered letter.

Please use the Order Sheet. This makes it much easier for us to know your wishes and fill your order correctly.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
15 feet.....	193	30 feet.....	48
16 feet.....	170	35 feet.....	35
18 feet.....	134	40 feet.....	27
20 feet.....	108	50 feet.....	17
25 feet.....	70	70 feet.....	9

SOUTHERN PEAT HUMUS

Excellent for mixing with topsoil to produce a loose friable seed-bed. Especially recommended for use in planting azaleas and camellias.

Ten cubic feet loose peat compressed to 20 x 20 x 20 in., packed in veneer box. Net weight, 100 lbs. Price, delivered within 500 miles of Cairo.

1 bale.....	\$2 75
2 bales.....	5 25
5 or more bales at.....	\$2 50 each

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ORDER BLANK

NOTICE—If remittance does not accompany order, shipment will be made C. O. D. unless references are furnished.
In all cases one-fourth of the amount must accompany order

To WIGHT NURSERIES

CAIRO, GEORGIA



Date _____ Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Ship to _____

Street Address or R.F.D. _____

Town _____ County _____ State _____

Ship via _____

(Write "Express," "Freight," or "Use Your Discretion")

It is understood that this order is given subject to stock being sold and no liability is to be attached to **WIGHT NURSERIES** when frost, drought or other conditions beyond their control prevent delivery of stock.

Substitutions—We do not substitute unless authorized to do so. If in doubt as to the best varieties to set, this, when left to us, will receive our careful attention, thus insuring a better selection than an inexperienced grower could make for himself.

Can we substitute? ☐ Yes ☐ No

*Signature of Customer*_____

Address of Customer _____

[illegible]

CARRIED FORWARD

(OVER)

WIGHT NURSERIES—ORDER *BLANK*—Cairo, Georgia[illegible]

Important—READ CAREFULLY

We wish to send our catalogue to interested parties, and shall appreciate the addresses of some of your friends who would like to set Pecan Trees, Fruit Trees, Roses or Other Ornamentals

[illegible]

(OVER)

A Z A L E A S

AZALEAS have been planted out-of-doors in the South for some time, but their real value as outdoor plants is just beginning to be appreciated. They can be used in practically any location where other shrubs are used, giving the desired effect as evergreens, and at blooming-time furnish a riot of color unsurpassed by any other group of plants. They should become more and more a part of every home planting, as they begin blooming in March and continue into May. They may be moved when in full bloom.

It's a good idea to order Azaleas as soon as possible in the fall and winter, so that they may become well established by spring.

No flowering shrub is so outstanding, so surpassingly beautiful when in bloom as is the Azalea—often practically all the leaves are hidden by the flowers in their riot of color. They may be had in purple-pink, salmon-pink, orange-red, red flame, deep pink, red, white and light pink colors. There are a number of varieties of Azaleas of different shadings of the same color, so that they offer a wider range of shades and colors than any flowering plant suited to the South. The blooming season may also be lengthened considerably by the selection of several varieties.

The Indian Azaleas have the added advantage of being evergreen, so that even when they are not in flower their attractive foliage is an addition to any landscape. Azaleas can be grown successfully along the seacoast of the Middle Atlantic States

with a little protection to keep the bloom-buds from being injured by cold—and very successfully along the coast from Charleston to South Central Florida and around the Gulf Coastal section to Texas, without any protection whatever.

Azaleas may be used in almost any location where any other dwarf evergreen could be used. They are attractive in the foundation planting in front of the taller plants; in formal or informal beds, using colors which blend well.

Azaleas are very easy to transplant and have few cultural requirements. Their roots like a cool soil and should be planted in partial shade, at least until the plants become large enough to shade their own roots. They may then be planted in full sun to advantage. Azaleas thrive in an acid soil. Where planted in a region in which the soil is alkali, it is advisable to dig a good large hole and fill it in with leafmold or woods earth. The peaty muck found in and around old ponds is very desirable. Where this is not obtainable, or where Azaleas have already been planted in an alkali soil, a small amount of aluminum sulphate, 1 pound to 30 square feet, will be found beneficial. Fertilize lightly about twice a year with cottonseed meal and tankage. Azaleas like a moist soil but it must be well drained.

Do not cultivate around Azaleas. Their roots are right on the surface of the ground and any cultivation would be likely to cut a number of feed-roots. If weeds appear, pull them up.

Group I.

The faster-growing varieties of *Azalea indica*, generally characterized by large leaves, hairy underneath, and medium to large flowers.

Elegans. A light clear pink with lustrous green leaves. Its shadings are very delicate. Desirable early bloomer.

Formosa. The purple-pink variety so satisfactory in the Southern States. Large, single flowers. Leaves dark green. Very easy to grow; vigorous. Sizes 6 to 24 in.

Phœnicia. Similar in habit to Formosa, but blossoms a little smaller. Early. Sizes 6 in. to 3 ft.

Vittata Fortunei. A strong, open grower with very variable flowers, changing from pure white with faint lavender stripes to a pale lavender. Sometimes a plant may produce flowers of only one color, or they may be mixed on the bush.

William Bull. Tall, open-growing plant producing quantities of rose-shaped, salmon flowers. Late. Sizes to 4 ft. (2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 each.)

Group I	Each	10	100
8 to 10 in.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
10 to 12 in.	60	5 50	45 00
12 to 15 in.	75	6 50	60 00
15 to 18 in.	1 00	9 00	75 00
18 to 24 in.	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50	200 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00	300 00

Group II.

Medium growers, generally more compact than Group I, and, therefore, showier when in bloom. Leaves deep green.

Anthemon. Variegated, white with soft rose. Late. Fast grower.

American Beauty. A compact-growing Azalea, producing large American-Beauty-pink blossoms. Very satisfactory. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Brilliant. Medium-sized flowers of deep rose-pink. Midseason. Compact bushy grower. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Cavendishiana. Large, light salmon flowers; very late-blooming. Dwarf and spreading in habit. Sizes 6 to 10 in.

Coccinea major. Large orange-red flowers. Early. Sizes 15 to 24 in.

Dixie. Salmon-red; blooms early. Strong grower. Sizes 6 in. to 3 ft. (2 to 3 ft., \$3 each.)

Duc de Rohan. A free-blooming, dense-growing type. Fine flowers of salmon color. Sizes 6 to 24 in.

Fielder's White. The most satisfactory white Azalea. Bush vigorous; compact grower. Excellent for grouping with other colors. Sizes 6 to 15 in. only.

Frederick, The Great. Salmon color. Late. Hardy, bushy, compact grower. Sizes 6 to 10 in. and 15 to 24 in.

George Franc. Unusually large bright rose flowers. One of the handsomest of all Azaleas. Early. Sizes 6 to 10 in.

Glory of Sunninghill. An excellent orange-pink variety. Flowers medium size; late. Reasonably hardy, compact bush and good foliage. Sizes 6 to 15 in.

Harry Veitch. Light pink, ruffled flowers on low, bushy plant. Sizes 6 to 12 in.

Indica rosea magnificata. Large, single white; throat tinted rose. Fast grower; midseason. Sizes 6 to 15 in. only.

Indica alba. Pure white. Very hardy. Sizes 6 to 12 in.

Iveryana. Late. Tall, open grower. White with red throat. Sizes 6 to 18 in. only.

Lawsal. Salmon color; tall; late. 6 to 15 in.

Ledifolia alba. White. Midseason. Erect grower. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Lilac. Large lilac blossoms produced in midseason. Sizes 6 to 12 in. only.

Macrantha. Pink flowers in June; compact, bushy. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Mary Louise. Flowers white with small lavender stripes. Sizes 6 to 15 in. only.

Mrs. L. A. Walker. Pink. Midseason. Good grower. Sizes 6 to 10 in.

Pride of Dorking. A rather slow-growing variety blooming late in the season. Flowers deep pink—an especially pleasing color. Sizes 6 to 15 in.

Pride of Mobile (Elegans Superba). Featured in the famous gardens of Mobile, Ala., and is the outstanding flower on their "Azalea Trail." Blossoms large, light pink. A hardy and vigorous variety. Sizes 6 to 15 in. only.

Prince of Orange. A midseason, free-flowering compact Azalea producing orange blossoms. Sizes 6 to 12 in. only.

Prince of Wales. A free-flowering early variety of rose-red. Sizes 6 to 12 in.

Red Flame. Brilliant red flowers early in April. May be seen at Magnolia Gardens the size of small trees. Sizes to 24 in. (2 to 3 ft., \$3 each.)

Rosea purpurea. Dark rosy purple. Midseason. Strong grower. Sizes 6 to 12 in.

Variegata. White, with purplish pink stripes. Free flowering.

Vervane. White flowers striped with rose. Late. Sizes 6 to 12 in.

Group II	Each	10	100
6 to 8 in.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
8 to 10 in.	60	5 50	50 00
10 to 12 in.	75	6 50	60 00
12 to 15 in.	1 00	9 00	80 00
15 to 18 in.	1 25	11 00	100 00
18 to 24 in.	2 00	17 50	150 00

KURUME AZALEAS

Generally characterized as dwarf, but producing flowers in abundance. Blossoms and foliage smaller than *A. indica*.

Christmas Cheer. Early, bright red. Foliage small, dark. 6 to 12 in. only.

Coral Bells. Shell-pink shading to deeper pink in center. Sizes 4 to 10 in. only.

Daybreak. Shell-pink flowers produced in cluster. Midseason. 4 to 15 in. only.

Flame. Excellent flame-colored dwarf Azalea. Midseason. Sizes 6 to 10 in. (10 to 12 in., \$1 each; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50.)

Hinodogiri. Brilliant scarlet flowers produced in great profusion. One of the hardiest varieties. Sizes 6 to 10 in. only.

Orange Beauty. Large salmon-pink flowers. Sizes 6 to 15 in.

Peach Blow. Single flowers of peach-pink, with ruffled edges. Early. Sizes 6 to 12 in.

Salmon-red. An excellent salmon-red Kurume Azalea. Sizes 8 to 12 in. only.

Snow. Excellent white. Sizes 4 to 8 in.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 in.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
6 to 8 in.	60	5 50	50 00
8 to 10 in.	1 00	9 00	80 00
10 to 15 in.	1 25	11 00	100 00



COCCINEA
MAJOR

FIELDER'S
WHITE

LAWSAL

MORE and more people are discovering the charm and desirability of the Azalea as an evergreen shrub for the home-grounds. The blaze of color produced all spring and the year-round beauty of the foliage makes it a favorite.

The varieties pictured above are among the best. By choosing your varieties with an eye to color and blooming season, you may enjoy a harmonious show for several weeks in the spring.

Bring the glory of some of the South's well-loved old gardens to your own home by making just as generous plantings of Azaleas as you have the space for.

AZALEA INDICA SPECIAL

Strong 2-yr. plants, our selection,
\$3.50 for 10; \$30 per 100, prepaid.

Strong 1-yr. plants, our selection,
\$3 for 10; \$25 per 100, prepaid.
(1-yr. plants available only from
March through May).

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